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worthy to be praised, and there is no End of his Greatness. I am,

Dear Sir,

Tooting, Dec. 10.  
1746.

Your most affectionate,  
and obliged humble Servant,

H. Miles.

V. *A Remark on Father Hardouin's Amendment of a Passage in Pliny's Natural History, Lib. II. § LXXIV. Edit. Paris. folio, 1723. by Martin Folkes, Esquire, Pr. R. S.*

Read Jan. 22.  
1746-7.

*V*Asaque horoscopa non ubique eadem sunt usui, in trecentis stadiis, aut ut longissime, in quingentis, mutantibus semet umbris solis. Itaque umbilici (quem gnomonem appellant) umbra in Ægypto meridiano tempore, æquinoctii die, paulo plusquam dimidiam gnomonis mensuram efficit. In urbe Roma nona pars gnomonis deest umbræ. In oppido Ancone superest quinta. Decima in parte Italiæ, quæ Venetia appellatur, eisdem horis umbra gnomoni par fit.

The geographical Reader cannot but observe here immediately, that somewhat is faulty in this Passage as it stands; since the equinoctial Shadow of the *Gnomon* being made shorter at *Ancona* than at *Rome*, the Latitude of *Ancona* will consequently be made lesser than that of *Rome*; whereas it is known to  
be

be considerably greater; *Ancona* standing on the *Adriatic*, about two Degrees to the North of that Capital.

But, upon turning to Father *Hardouin's* Observations upon this Passage, I find the Text to have been altered by him in a very remarkable Manner, from all the former printed Editions. His Observation is as follows :

*Hactenus editum est*, in oppido Ancone superest quinta XXX. In parte Italiae, &c. *MSS. hic variant.* Nos ex certissima conjectura edi curavimus, Ancone superest quinta. decima in parte Italiae, &c. In decima regione Italiae Venetiam statuit in geographicis libro sequente. Neque simile veri est, in tot particulas, hoc est, in quintas tricesimas, ab homine *πλεονατέρως* ubique agente, *gnomonem* umbramve dividi.

Upon which Words it may be noted, that altho' the Reverend Father acquaints us he had met with some Variation in the Manuscripts, yet he appeals to none; nay, he even tells us expressly, that his Amendment was purely made upon Conjecture; whence we may safely conclude, that it stands unsupported by any various Reading or Authority whatsoever. He at the same time also acknowledges, that all the printed Editions conspire in another Reading; which I have found to be true in several I have had Occasion to look into, with this only Variation, that whereas the first Edition in 1469, and several of the following ones, print the Word *quinta* at Length, and XXX only in Figures; some of the later ones, and that by the *Elzevirs* particularly in 1635, print both the Words at Length; the whole Passage running thus:

*Umbilici (quem gnomonem appellant) umbra in Aegypto meridiano tempore, æquinoctii die, paulo plus*

*plus quam dimidiam gnomonis mensuram efficit: in urbe Roma nona pars gnomonis deest umbræ: in oppido Ancone superest quinta trigesima: in parte Italie quæ Venetia appellatur, iisdem horis umbra gnomoni par fit.*

The plain Meaning of these Words is only this, that the Length of the Shadow of a *Gnomon* or upright Style at Noon, on the Day of Equinox, is, in *Egypt*, little more than half the Height of the *Gnomon*; that the same at *Rome* wants a ninth Part of that Height; that at *Ancona* the Height of the *Gnomon* exceeds the Length of its Shadow, by one thirty-fifth Part, or is in Proportion to it as 35 is to 34; and that, in the Part of *Italy* which is called *Venetia*, the Length of the Shadow, and the Height of the *Gnomon*, are equal to each other.

The Particulars here mention'd are respectively true, in the 4 following Latitudes,  $26^{\circ} 34'$ ,  $41^{\circ} 38'$ ,  $44^{\circ} 10'$ , and  $45^{\circ}$ . The first of which is the Latitude of the middle Parts of *Egypt*, and the last that of several Places in the Territories of *Venice*, the City itself standing, according to *Manfredi's* Table, in the Latitude of  $45^{\circ} 33'$ , and *Padua* in that of  $45^{\circ} 28'$ . The Latitude of this last Place is given by *Ptolomy*  $44^{\circ} 30'$ , and that of *Aquileia* at the Head of the *Adriatic* in the *Friuli* exactly 45 Degrees.

The Latitude of *Rome*, according to *Ptolemy*  $41^{\circ} 40'$ , only exceeds that collected from the Text before us by 2 Minutes; and his last again falls short  $15\frac{1}{2}'$  of that delivered by *Manfredi* and *Bianchini*  $41^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ . Besides which it may be noted, that the very Fact here mention'd is also spoken of by *Vitruvius*, as Father *Hardouin* has himself in another of

his Notes observed. *Sol æquinoctiali tempore ariete libraque versando, quas ex gnomone partes habet novem, eas umbræ facit octo, in declinatione cæli, quæ est Romæ.*

We come last to the Latitude of *Ancona*, which is given by *Manfredi*  $43^{\circ} 54'$ , or  $16'$  less than that above collected from *Pliny*; but which is set down by *Ptolemy*  $43^{\circ} 40'$ , half a Degree less than the same. This may however be looked upon as no bad Observation, considering the Time when, and the Manner how, it is supposed to have been made, as we are ignorant of the Hour when the Sun really crossed the *Equator* on the Days of Observation; and especially as it comes, with all its Imperfections, as near to the Truth, as that reported both by our Author and *Vitruvius* to have been made at *Rome* itself; and as it only exceeds the true Latitude by about the same Quantity, which that given by *Ptolemy* seventy or eighty Years afterwards fell short of the same.

It therefore appears, upon the whole, that this Text needed no Correction; and for the Observation, that 35 Parts were too many for a *Gnomon* to be divided into, it will be found to have very little Weight, when it is considered, that the Antients made use of very large *Gnomons* upon these Occasions; that one of the Obelisks now standing at *Rome*, that of *St. John's Lateran*, is in Height 108 *English* Feet without the Pedestal; and that the other, still buried under the *Campo Marzo*, which was formerly used for this very Purpose, wanted but little of the same Height. The thirty-fifth Part therefore of the Height of such a Stone, did not fall short

short of three *English* Feet; a much less Quantity than which would easily discover itself in the Shadow, whose Length, notwithstanding all Difficulties arising from the *Penumbra*, might certainly be determined to less than half a Foot.

I shall just add to this Remark the Description given by *Pliny* of this *Gnomon*; who, speaking in his xxxvi. *Book*, § XIV. of the Obelisks that were at *Rome* in his Time, adds, in the Beginning of § XV. *Ei, qui est in campo, divus Augustus addidit mirabilem usum, ad deprehendendas solis umbras, dierumque ac noctium ita magnitudines, strato lapide ad magnitudinem obelisci, cui par fieret umbra, brumæ confecta die, sexta hora, paulatimque per regulas (quæ sunt ex ære inclusæ) singulis diebus decresceret, ac rursus augesceret.* From which Description I understand, that there was laid down, from the Foot of the Obelisc Northward, a level Pavement of Stone, equal in Breadth to the Breadth of the Obelisc itself, and equal in Length to its Shadow at Noon upon the shortest Day; that is to say, that its Length was to the Height of the Obelisc almost as 22 are to 10; and that into this Pavement there were properly let in parallel Rulers of Brass, whose Distances from the Point, directly under the *Apex* of the Obelisc, were respectively equal to the Lengths of the Shadow thereof at Noon, on the several Days of the Year; as the same Lengths decreased from the shortest Day to the longest, and again increased from the longest Day to the shortest.

After which the Author mentions in a Passage greatly corrupted, and therefore now almost unintelligible; that one *Manilius*, or *Manlius*, had added

to the Top of the Obelisc a gilded Ball, whose Use was to make the Shadow of the Extremity the more observable, as the middle Part of the Shadow of that Globe could readily be estimated; whereas the Shadow of an *Apex* would, at so great a Distance, be intirely imperceptible.

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VI. *A Letter from the Rev. Mr. Mason, Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. to the Pr. R. S. concerning Spelter, Melting Iron with Pit-coal, and a burning Well at Broseley.*

S I R,

*Read Jan. 22.*  
1746-7.

HAVING met with several Things, in a Ramble last Summer, that were new to me, and imagining they might be so to you likewise, and being of some Consequence, I presume to trouble you with a short Account of some of them.

What *Spelter* is I don't well know, nor what Uses are already made of it; but I believe it was never yet applied to so large a Work as the Cylinder of a Fire-Engine, till Mr. *Ford*, of *Colebrook-Dale* in *Shropshire*, did it with Success: It run easier, and cast as true as Brass, and bored full as well, or better, when it had been warmed a little; While cold, it is as brittle as Glass, but the Warmth of my Hand soon made it so pliant, that I could wrap a Shaving of it round my Finger like a Bit of Paper. This Metal